

MR. SPEAKER : The only problem with me is that the case is subjudice. That is coming in my way. (*Interruptions*) I have received communications from other hon. Members of this House also. Unnecessarily, their names have been dragged in. It is paining me greatly. How can this thing go on like this ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is to be done ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Now they dragged in the names of the Ministers and they resigned. Tomorrow, if they refer to the Prime Minister, can you imagine what will happen ? This is a very dangerous situation. There was just a cursory reference and they had to resign and go !

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I recognise it. I value your views and I also share your views on this subject. That is what I told you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : We have to find a way out. For that, I have to take your advice also. I want to settle this once and for all. This is something absolutely irrational.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Twenty first Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th March, 1986."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th March, 1986."

The motion was adopted.

12.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

(i) Need to check the underground water pollution caused by wastes released by Kanpur Chemical Works

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur) : There is urgent need to check the increasing pollution of the underground water caused by the chemical industries located at Kanpur city in Uttar Pradesh.

The effluents and other wastes of Kanpur Chemical Works in Anwarganj area of Kanpur are released over the ground and they are slowly seeping underground and mixing up with the underground water, thereby causing serious pollution. Due to this poisonous seepage, yellowish polluted water is oozing out of handpumps and wells in an area of 3 kilometres around the factory.

If immediate steps are not taken to check the seepage of these poisonous wastes underground, the entire Kanpur and the neighbouring areas are likely to be struck by epidemic and the underground water will be polluted. Therefore, the Government should immediately intervene and give clear instructions to the State Government to check the pollution of underground water.

[*English*]

(ii) Provision of more airport facilities in Kerala

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore) : The Airport facilities in Kerala are absolutely inadequate in view of the increasing number of passengers who resort to air travel. At present, the State of Kerala has only two Airports, one at Trivandrum and the other at Cochin. It is indeed a pity that the major city of Cochin which is the industrial and Commercial Centre of Kerala does not have a civil Airport of its own. At Cochin, the Indian Airlines still use the Naval Air Base for operation of domestic flights in spite of the ever increasing air traffic.

It is, therefore, imperative to open a full-fledged airport at Cochin without further delay. So long as the airport at Trivandrum

is not declared as an international airport, it is doubtful whether this airport can cater to the multiplying need of passengers going abroad. Hence early arrangements may be made to declare Trivandrum as an international Airport.

Of course, an Airport at Calicut is under construction and the same may be expedited so as to serve the passengers from the Malabar area of Kerala. Kerala is the only southern State to which Vayudoot service is not extended. The socio-economic growth of Kerala can be accelerated by the introduction of Vayudoot services there at the earliest. The Government may please take necessary action in the matter.

(iii) Need to increase the monthly and quarterly quota of Kerosene oil to Orissa

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Kerosene oil is considered as one of essential rural commodities by the common man residing in the rural areas and urban too. But for last 3-4 months, the kerosene oil became scarce almost all over the country, especially in States like Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal etc. In Orissa, it is being sold at the rate of 5 to 6 rupees a litre, and that too, not available according to one's minimum requirement. It is understood that the Union Government is not supplying adequate quantity of kerosene oil to the State Government of Orissa according to their requirement, as sought by the State, which is one of the reasons for such scarcity. The second reason may be the utilization of kerosene oil in Diesel Pump Sets and Pump Sets run through purely in kerosene oil, used by the farmers and others, due to the increase in rate of High speed diesel oil. But the State is not provided with separate quota of kerosene oil to run the pump sets. The third reason may be defective public distribution system. The situation became worse due to shortage of power in the State, where the power cut is imposed more than 16 hours per day in rural areas, and 10 hours in urban areas.

I would request the Petroleum Ministry to kindly allot more kerosene oil to the State forthwith, to overcome this situation and increase the monthly as well as quarterly quota of kerosene oil, which has been reduced, as the State is facing acute shortage.

[Translation]

(iv) Necessary measures needed to ensure remunerative prices of agricultural produce to farmers

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government to the plight of the farmers who constitute 80 per cent of the country's population. The Agriculture Prices Commission fixes the support prices for the farmers' produce. But, unfortunately, the agriculture produce is not purchased at fixed prices directly from the farmers. Most of the wheat and paddy is purchased from the traders at the procurement centres. Besides this, the farmer can produce paddy but he does not have the means of milling it himself thereby forcing him to sell his produce at cheaper rates. The Centre should therefore, order withdrawal of restrictions on the movement of foodgrains wherever they exist in any State. There is great resentment and disappointment among the farmers of Uttar Pradesh due to these restrictions. We are deeply pained when we see that great injustice is being done to the farmers and we are unable to safeguard their interests. The country is self-reliant in the matter of foodgrains today and even though we do not have sufficient warehousing capacity, there are restrictions on the movement of wheat and rice from one part of the country to another. A policy should, therefore, be formulated to enable free movement of foodgrains in the country. Due to the existing restrictions, the administrative machinery is constantly engaged in collecting money thereby depriving it of the opportunities to become more effective. Such restrictions should be immediately lifted to safeguard the interests of the farmers and to provide them much needed relief. Otherwise, the middlemen swallow the entire benefit and we are unable to safeguard the interests of the farmers. Lacks of paddy bags are rotting at the procurement Centres at present. We hope that the Central Government will seriously ponder over these important points and frame rules and regulations in the interest of the farmers.

(v) Need to set up branches of all Selection Boards for recruitment in Banks in Bihar

SHRI KUNWAR RAM (Nawada) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like